

## Thatcher, Kohl apart on arms

DEIDESHEIM, West Germany (AP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl ended three hours of frank talks Sunday still on opposite sides of a deep rift within NATO over nuclear arms. Speaking at a joint news conference after meeting in this German wine town, both vigorously defended their opposing stands on the short-range nuclear forces (SNF) issue threatening to overshadow the alliance's 40th anniversary summit May 29-30. But neither publicly addressed the key dispute — Bonn's call for early East-West talks to limit all SNF missiles. Officials said the hectic search for a consensus would continue until the Brussels summit. Thatcher, one of the strongest critics of Bonn's stand, stressed that NATO's 16 members had already agreed to update their agenda. London SNF missiles and no one country could change this. She said it would be a disaster for NATO's doctrine of flexible response to invention if all SNF arms were withdrawn from Europe. Washington and London fear a total ban could emerge from negotiations.

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His Majesty King Hussein Saturday meets with a delegation representing the governorate of Tafileh (Petra photo)

## Kuwaiti premier due here today

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah will visit Jordan Monday, the Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA) said.

"The visit of His Highness to Jordan stems from the prominent brotherly relations between Kuwait and Jordan and embodies the depth of the historical bonds between the two countries," the agency quoted Planning Minister Abdul Rahman Al Awadi as saying.

In a newspaper interview last Sunday, the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, said Jordan's stability was a basic factor in regional stability. The emir was com-



## 3-day holiday declared

AMMAN (Petra) — All ministries government departments and public institutions will be closed for three days, starting Saturday May 6, in observance of 'Eid Al Fitr, according to an official communiqué issued by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Sunday.

## May Day

The Jordan Times will not be published Tuesday, May 2, 1989, due to the Labour Day holiday on Monday. The next issue of the newspaper will appear Wednesday, May 3.

## Senegal, Mauritania begin airlift or refugees

DAKAR (R) — An international fleet of planes Sunday evacuated thousands of Mauritanian and Senegalese refugees fleeing from bloody communal riots in both countries.

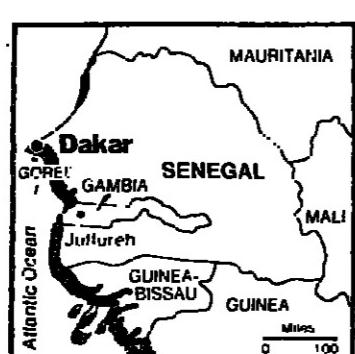
Calm returned to the Senegalese capital Dakar where youths rampaged Friday and Saturday, killing at least 38 Mauritanians in revenge for the reported deaths of up to 440 Senegalese in neighbouring Mauritania.

The anti-Senegalese violence was itself in response to a week of looting of Mauritanian shops and homes in Dakar.

Mauritanian refugees clutching the few possessions they had managed to salvage shuffled onto planes from France, Morocco and Spain for the 500-kilometre flight to the Mauritanian capital Nouakchott.

The aircraft also brought back to Dakar some of the 7,000 Senegalese who had taken refuge in a Mosque in Nouakchott. They filed into one end of Dakar's airport terminal as Mauritanians left from the other.

Air force trucks ferried the refugees to the airport where two Hercules C-130 transports and a Boeing 707 from Morocco, one Spanish plane and two French



9. But underlying economic and racial tension between Senegalese and Mauritanians who dominate retail trade in Senegal also inflamed passions.

Senegalese President Abdou Diouf condemned what he called "the inhuman and degrading treatment" of Senegalese in Mauritania but he appealed for an end to vengeance.

"An attitude of vendetta would put at risk the lives of our fellow countrymen left in Mauritania," he said in a Saturday night broadcast.

About 30,000 Senegalese lived in Mauritania before the violence and 300,000 Mauritanians, mostly traders, were in Senegal. The two countries have close economic ties.

Diouf blamed Mauritania for the border incident and said he would welcome an international committee to investigate it.

The killings shocked officials and political commentators in Senegal, one of West Africa's few multi-party democracies.

"We shall always be brothers and neighbours even if the river Senegal (the border) is transformed into a river of blood," the semi-official Le Soleil newspaper said Saturday.

The killings were sparked by the shooting of two Senegalese farmers in a dispute over grazing rights on the border between the two West African countries April

Most victims were light-skinned moors of Arab and Berber descent. Most Senegalese are black.

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1988.

The battles broke out in mid-March after Aoun clamped a blockade on militia-run ports.

Militias, backed by Syrian troops, responded by laying siege to the Christian enclave and shell ships heading to Christian-held ports.

Militias said they would observe the ceasefire only when Aoun lifted his blockade of their ports, which provide them with most of their supplies and income.

An Arab League delegation is expected Monday or Tuesday to arrange details of the deployment of an Arab observer force to

Cars are blocked on the motorway that leads to Dakar International Fair grounds, where more than 15,000 Mauritanians were sheltered Saturday.

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## Meets delegation from Tafileh

## King stresses need for national unity

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein met Sunday with prominent residents of the governorate of Tafileh and emphasised the need for national unity in efforts towards achieving the aspirations of the people and serving Arab interests.

"It has been our destiny to face the challenges and difficulties drawing from our determination from the message of the Great Arab Revolt, which our fathers and grandfathers have carried," the King said. "We are the soldiers of the blessed march, which represents the story of the struggle of this people on this Arab soil, that is part of the Great Arab World."

"We in this part of the Great Arab World, are one family and are united in one march. We follow the footprints of the fathers and grandfathers to achieve the

objectives benefiting future generations.

The King stressed the theme of national unity.

"May every Arab Jordanian living on this part of the Arab land be sure that any harm that touches any citizen touches me deeply," the King said.

"I have dedicated my life to perform my duties towards you. I am one of you, and we will continue to work and build, hand in hand, God willing, to achieve the aspirations and goals," he said.

King Hussein asked the delega-

tion members to convey his love and appreciation to the citizens in Tafileh governorate.

Representatives of people from Tafileh voiced their full support for King Hussein's policies and denounced the riots which occurred in some parts of Jordan. These actions do not serve the country's interest, nor its security and stability, they said.

They also noted the great achievements made in Jordan under the directives of King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and stressed that such achievements should be protected because they were the property of every Jordanian.

The meeting was attended by Prince Hassan, Royal Court Chief Thouqan Hindawi, King Hussein's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh and a number of senior officials.

## Settlers' attacks on the rise in W. Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — A Jewish settler shot a 10-year-old Palestinian girl in the head Sunday during a stoning attack on her car, Arab reports said and two Israeli cabinet ministers demanded settlers be allowed to shoot more freely in clashes with Palestinians.

The reported shooting was the second of a Palestinian by a settler in three days, and the earlier victim died.

Doctors at Alia hospital said Arja Natshe was seriously ill. Relatives who brought her to the hospital said she was not involved in stone-throwing.

Tension between Palestinians and settlers in the volatile city has been high since police Saturday arrested a Jew who confessed to shooting at Palestinians after his car was stoned in Hebron.

About 200 Jewish families live in the heart of Hebron among 80,000 Palestinians. Settlers in the city said this month they had set up a "self-defence force," using guard dogs and guns.

Last Monday Israelis rampaged through the city, smashing shop

fired after his car was stoned Friday and surrounded by 40 Palestinians who tried to turn it over, settlers said.

Clashes broke out elsewhere in Hebron Sunday between soldiers, police and Palestinians, residents reported.

Police who took Ben Lulu to re-enact the shooting had to turn back when youths hurled stones at them.

About 30 settlers held a vigil outside the military headquarters where Ben Lulu was held in protest at his arrest.

Shelli Karzen said Ben Lulu would have been killed had he not opened fire. "If (the army) is not going to protect us we are going to protect ourselves."

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Last Monday Israelis rampaged through the city, smashing shop

and car windows, after their tour buses were stoned.

Elsewhere in the occupied West Bank, soldiers used tear gas against Palestinian demonstrators, witnesses said.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, the army lifted curfews imposed for several days on the refugee camps and various districts of Gaza City. Protests broke out in Rafah border town and troops shot and wounded a Palestinian youth, hospital staff reported.

Israel's cabinet debated Sunday whether settlers should be allowed freer use of weapons.

But Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said the settlers would not be allowed to take the law into their own hands.

Rabin also warned Palestinians the army would have to crack down harder on their uprising unless they accepted Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's offer of elections in the occupied territories as a step towards advancing the stalled peace process.



His Majesty King Hussein Sunday receives Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Yanai Tarasov, who delivered to him a message from Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze (Petra photo)

## King receives Soviet message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received a message from Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze dealing with the developments in the Middle East, particularly the Palestine question.

Shevardnadze's message falls within the framework of the ongoing consultations between Jordan and the Soviet Union on issues of mutual concern.

The message was delivered to King Hussein by visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yanai Tarasov, who was received Sunday in a special audience attended by King Hussein's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh

and Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Alexander Zinchuk.

Tarasov conveyed to King Hussein the best wishes of the Soviet leadership and briefed him on the outcome of contacts made by Shevardnadze to ensure the convening of an international peace conference and his informal consultations with the concerned international parties.

Tarasov listened to King Hussein's impressions and views following his recent talks in Washington with President George Bush on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the efforts for peace in the region.

## New prime minister receives congratulations

AMMAN (Petra) — Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Sunday received congratulations of Jordanian officials, representatives of professional associations, charitable societies and notables from various parts of the country on his appointment as prime minister.

The congratulations came from the director of the General Intelligence Department and his assistants, a number of former ministers, Senate members and deputies, provincial governors, and the Soviet cabinet.

They wished Sharif Zaid and the new government every success in serving Jordan.

Sharif Zaid also received congratulatory cables from his Algerian counterpart Qasidi Mirbah, Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Meguid, Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and the Soviet cabinet.



Two women in a squalid area of west Beirut near the greenline battlezone carry shopping bags filled with vegetables after a truce halted six weeks of battles Friday.

monitor the ceasefire.

The 312-man force under a Kuwaiti officer would deploy along the green line dividing east from west Beirut and monitor nearby mountain frontlines separating rival forces, sources close to the league in Tunis told Reuters.

Official sources said it was hoped the efforts of the league would break the impasse that has plunged Lebanon into its worst round of fighting in 14 years of civil war.

The Arab League called for an end to the sea blockade and the reopening of all crossing points linking the two sectors of the capital.

Civilians with special permits were allowed to pass through the museum crossing on the green line on Sunday despite a decision by Aoun to open the crossing to save the country from catastrophe.

Arab League envoys hope to persuade the rival factions in Lebanon to permit the reopening of Beirut's air and sea outlets to the outside world which had been shut since the fighting.

Shelling, blockades and a fire at a main fuel depot led to electricity and water supplies being cut. But fuel from a French tanker last week has enabled power and water services to be restored for a few hours every day.

In Kuwait, Prime Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, whose foreign minister headed the six-member Arab League committee that worked out the ceasefire, said the warring parties should "allow the language of

Morocco's King Hassan has called for an Arab League summit to be held in Rabat either later this month or in June.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali was in Kuwait Sunday that talks at the next Arab summit will be dominated by the bloodshed in Lebanon.

KUNA earlier quoted Prime Minister Sheikh Saad as saying Kuwait would attend the summit to be held on either May 20 or June 10, but was awaiting more details.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah returned to Kuwait late Saturday after attending an emergency Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Tunis on Lebanon.

## U.N. runs out of food for Afghans

By Nassir Shirkhani  
Reuter

**KABUL** — The United Nations Sunday distributed its last sacks of food to the starving people of Kabul as relief supplies dry up.

The last U.N. relief truck drew up in front of a family clinic in central Kabul, attracting a long line of veiled women.

But only the lucky ones received an allotment of 10 kilogrammes of flour and three kilogrammes of sugar to feed their malnourished children.

"How can I live now. My husband was killed in the war and I have to feed eight children," shouted an elderly lady.

Ross Mountain, chief of the U.N. Development Programme in Afghanistan, looked on in despair as disappointed women were herded away from the truck.

"We are looking for additional supplies from governments around the world. We hope to be able to resume this distribution," Mountain said.

The U.N. coordinator office for Afghanistan has parcelled out 237 tonnes of flour, wheat and sugar through the Operation Salam project since late March to 15,000 impoverished families.

"This is only a drop in the bucket as there are around 400,000 vulnerable people in Kabul alone," Mountain said.

The supplies are handed out in areas of the Afghan capital where up to 60 per cent of all children are malnourished.

Afghanistan has the highest child mortality rate in the world and 300 of every 1,000 children die before the age of five.

Ten years of war between the

Afghan government and an alliance of the Mujahedeen guerrillas has wrought havoc, leading to widespread destruction and abandonment of agricultural land.

Mountain said the Salam project had only a few tonnes of supplies left which would be distributed outside the capital Tuesday.

Almost all the free handouts have been supplied by the Soviet Union. Moscow has promised to underwrite two thirds of an international aid programme of \$1 billion for Afghanistan.

But Mountain said that while the Soviet Union had flown in supplies only a small proportion of the promised aid had been delivered as it is averse to the Operation Salam controlling the distribution.

The disruption is also being largely blamed on the West's reluctance to be seen bailing out the embattled government of President Najibullah.

The only airlift of Western food arrived in Kabul on an Ethiopian plane in February.

East-West rivalry aside, the Mujahedeen siege of urban centres has made the task of moving supplies to the cities extremely arduous.

There is a pile-up of 150,000 tonnes of essential supplies on the Soviet border but getting the food down to Kabul along the hazardous Salang Highway is an uphill

task with convoys having to run gauntlet of the Mujahedeen.

The Soviet Union has flown in a constant supply of food and military supplies to Kabul in a bid to help its ally beat severe shortages of essential commodities and continue the civil war against the rebels.

### 422 rebels surrender

The government said Saturday that 422 guerrillas had agreed to lay down their weapons and heed its call to end the fighting.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Nabi Amani said the agreements with four rebel groups brought to 3,000 the number of rebels who have accepted a ceasefire and surrendered their arms.

Amani refused to disclose the names of the groups or individuals, citing confidentiality, but he said the number had accelerated since Feb. 15, when the Soviet Union pulled out the last of its troops from Afghanistan.

"We are expecting more in the future, maybe a major one very soon," Amani said.

The government has frequently said it has been talking with a number of rebel leaders. It recently reached agreement with a number of village leaders along the Salang Highway.

Terms of the agreement, known as the Salam protocols, were recorded on cassette tapes and sent to village and tribal leaders. It offered each village 90 tonnes of flour, 10 tonnes of vegetable oil, and 9,000 litres of diesel fuel on cash terms, provided that vehicles carrying the goods were allowed to travel on the road to the capital.

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Waiting for bread ... Residents of Kabul struggle with one another to receive their daily allotment of bread from a backstreet baker in the city's market district

## U.N. fully supports Arab effort in Lebanon

**PARIS** (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Saturday the U.N. Security Council was giving "maximum support" to Arab League efforts to end fighting in Lebanon.

Perez de Cuellar said after holding talks with French President Francois Mitterrand that it was essential to find a solution that allowed the Lebanese themselves to solve their problems.

"The permanent members of Security Council and myself are trying to give maximum support to the Arab League's efforts, to help the league find overall solutions to the Lebanese problem," the U.N. chief told reporters.

He refused to be more specific and would not say whether he was personally involved in the negotiations. "This is a matter

of pride," he said. "I was willing to visit Lebanon or other Middle East capitals if the Arab League thought it would bolster the chances of a durable peace in Lebanon."

In Geneva earlier Saturday, Perez de Cuellar met Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who has negotiated a fragile ceasefire that Friday ended six weeks of fighting in Lebanon.

Perez de Cuellar said he briefed Mitterrand on the Arab League peace bid and thanked France for "showing the greatest interest in trying to solve the problem."

The Kuwaiti minister said after his meeting with the U.N. head that he had asked for U.N. help to secure a withdrawal of Israeli troops from its self-styled "security zone" in southern Lebanon.

In Tunis, sources close to the league said a Kuwaiti and an Algerian diplomat would visit Beirut early next week to arrange details of the deployment of an Arab observer force due to monitor the ceasefire.

Iranian students and ordinary people had in the past rallied in front of the West German embassy in Teheran, calling on the architects of Iran's foreign policy to sever relations at all levels with the West German government.

Musavi claimed Tuesday that some agents of the alleged spy

## Israel said negotiating PLO prisoner swap

**TEL AVIV** (R) — Israel has been indirectly negotiating with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to exchange Palestinian prisoners for the body of an Israeli soldier, an Israeli Arab academic said Sunday.

Ahmed Tibi, who heads the Arab Academic Circle in Arab Jerusalem, said the United States and other third parties had been involved in reaching the settlement.

"I can say that something positive is happening in the direction of finishing this matter," Tibi told Reuters. "The issue of the soldier will be solved and Israel agreed to do something in return."

He refused to be more specific and would not say whether he was personally involved in the negotiations. "This is a matter

that was carried out over a long period," he said.

Israeli army spokesman Moshe Fogel refused to comment on the report. "I don't have anything to say," he said.

Israeli newspapers reported that the PLO would return an Israeli soldier, Samir Asad, captured and believed killed in Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

The PLO said Asad was killed during an Israeli air force attack on one of their bases in Lebanon.

Israel has in the past paid high prices to retrieve captured soldiers. In May 1985 it exchanged 1,150 Palestinians for three Israeli soldiers held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

## Fighter jets go on show at Baghdad fair

**BAGHDAD** (R) — French, Soviet and British military jets roared over Baghdad Saturday as plane-makers competed for Iraqi business at an international arms fair.

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## Sudan rebels agree to open-ended 'period of tranquility'

By Rory Channing  
Reuter

(the so-called period of "tranquility") is open-ended," spokesman Carlton James said.

The operation was launched April 1 after the SPLA agreed to a "month of tranquility" to allow emergency food supplies to reach southern Sudan. The south has been the focus of the SPLA's six-year war against what the rebels call domination of the region by the north.

Grant said in early April that the SPLA might extend the deadline to enable the U.N. to try to rush in 100,000 tonnes of emergency food aid before rains, which were expected to set in during May and which could render roads and air strips unusable.

But it was never clear just how flexible Garang was on a deal described by the UNICEF director as a "near miracle."

James said Garang told Grant: "Every child in Sudan is one of ours. As long as there is need for humanitarian aid, we will facilitate (movement.)"

Garang and Grant last met Sunday at Kongor, 250 kilometres north of the southern Sudanese town of Juba.

Grant, on returning from his visit to Sudan, said that hunger there could still claim 100,000 lives this year. An estimated 250,000 died of famine in 1988.

**'Corridors of peace'**

The SPLA and government

forces agreed to the cessation of hostilities in order to allow food to be sent in via train, road, barge and airlift "corridors of peace," which include supply routes from Sudan's southern neighbours Kenya and Uganda.

The U.N. also wants to send food into Sudan from Ethiopia, but has been refused permission. However, negotiations with Addis Ababa were still under way, James said.

Paul Mitchell, spokesman for the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP), said "Lifeline Sudan" envisaged 194,464 tonnes of food aid would be needed for the whole year by

Sudan. Six-tenths of this is needed in government-controlled areas.

It is hoped to deliver 108,730 tonnes to both government and rebel-controlled areas in the four months to June 30. One-quarter of this will have reached its destination by the end of this month.

Relief operations were marred by an ambush by unidentified gunmen in southern Sudan of the first truck convoy from Kenya last week, when eight people were killed. The operations are now under way in all affected areas but the Upper Nile.

One convoy from Kenya has

got through since the first was forced to turn back, and two others carrying 375 tonnes of food between them are on their way. A convoy from Kampala reached Sudan's southern town of Torit Thursday with 850 tonnes of maize, after offloading 250 tonnes at Nimule and Pagir.

Twenty planes, mostly Hercules and C-160 Transall aircraft, are flying food aid missions from Khartoum and centres like Entebbe, Uganda, where the WFP and the International Committee of the Red Cross has eight planes supplying towns like Juba and Torit.

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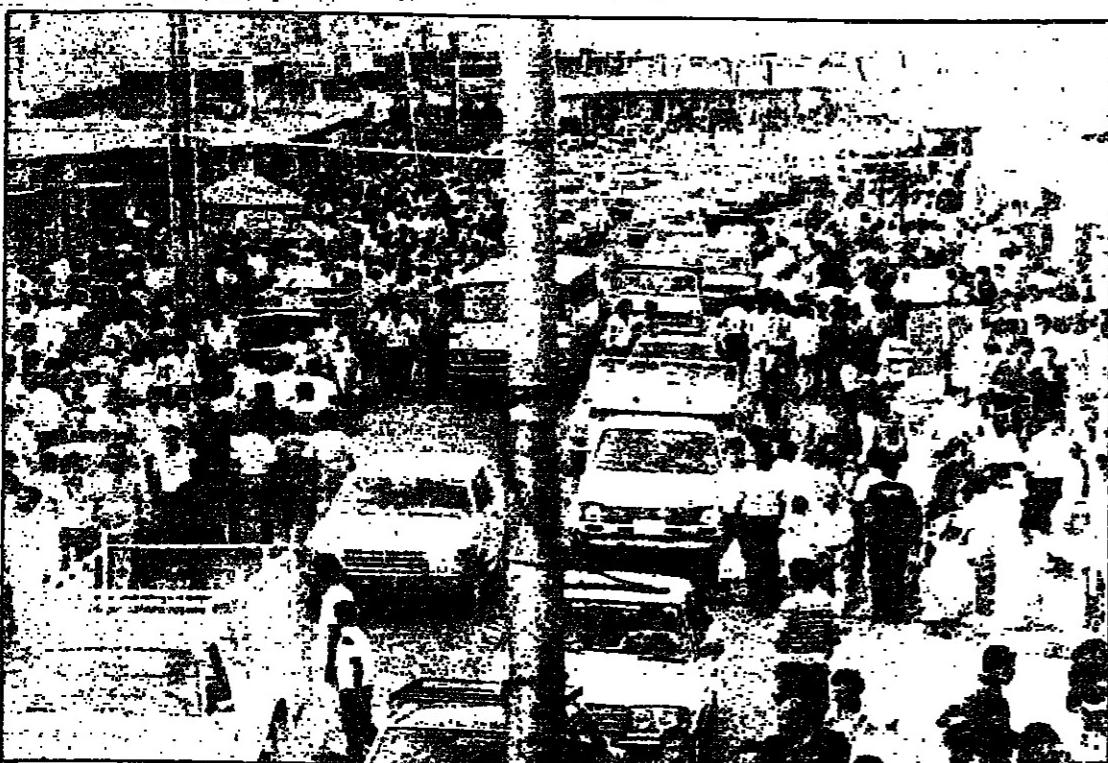
Dr. Ammar Al Sharif ..... 621947

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Downtown Amman is always congested with people and traffic. RSS researchers found out that during winter the cold weather forces a blanket of polluted air to sit on that part of the city.

## How fresh is the air?

By Ghadeer Taher  
Special to the Jordan Times

**AMMAN** — Heavy traffic, difficult parking, blaring horns, thick crowds, unwelcome hands and narrow sidewalks clustered with street vendors are not the only hazards facing people in the commercial nerve centre of the capital; pollution levels at certain times of the year exceed internationally accepted standards, and pose potential health hazards.

While the situation in Amman is not in any way different from other major cities in the region or elsewhere in the Third World, serious efforts to identify and address the pollution problem here have been exerted, but only recently. A detailed report on the situation is expected to be released at the end of 1989, when analysis of data collected over the past three years will provide a clear picture of whether there is any serious dangers lurking in the air over downtown Amman.

A recent addition to the monitoring process, launched in 1986 by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), is equipment designed to gauge the ozone content at human breathing level in downtown, according to the head of the RSS's environmental studies division, Aiman Al Hasan. Prior to the addition, the focus of the process had been on other major pollutants — sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and suspended particulates.

Ozone, a byproduct of the chemical interaction between reactive hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides in sunlight, causes acute irritation of the eye, nose, throat and chest, according to studies conducted in Europe and elsewhere. It could also affect vegetation, textiles and rubber products.

"Some people were confused that we are monitoring the ozone layer," which provides a protective shield for the earth's atmosphere, said Hasan in an interview with the Jordan Times. "We are simply monitoring the ozone level at the surface — the breathing zone of human beings."

The RSS environment monitoring system, launched with

assistance from Canada's International Research Centre, now employs four fixed stations and one mobile unit. Data collected from the stations are regularly fed into computers for analysis "to determine a trend, a pattern in atmospheric pollutants," Hasan said.

### Contributing factors

The topographical features of downtown Amman — the hills surrounding the capital — heavy traffic, poor vehicle maintenance and domestic and commercial heating systems contribute to the seasonal high levels of air pollution recorded by the RSS, Hasan said.

"High levels of pollutants were recorded in the downtown area compared with other locations such as Jubaiha, Marka, and Jabal Nasser," he said. "We have observed that during the cold months of the year elevated levels were recorded. What is a little bit alarming is that these episodes of air pollutants do occur simultaneously which could cause adverse synergic health effects if these levels persist for a long period of time."

The longer the period of exposure, the greater the chance of adverse effects, especially on vulnerable sectors of the population — the elderly, children and people with respiratory ailments — according to Hasan.

"From the viewpoint of health, what is really alarming about dust particles are the smaller particles which are in the range of up to seven microns," he said. With such a high concentration of dust levels in Amman, in certain cases the dust can carry within itself certain hazardous material including heavy metals such as lead, mercury and arsenic.

These pollutants have been known to effect the respiratory tract, the central nervous system and the brain. No medical cases have been identified as such in Jordan yet, but then there has not been any systematic effort to trace the origins of any ailment to air pollution in the Kingdom, according to doctors.

While there is no universal remedy to air pollution in any form without having effects on national economy and industry, a well-informed source connected with the ministry.

## Jordan presses hepatitis battle

By Hind-Lara Mango  
Special to the Jordan Times

ALTHOUGH hepatitis B is seldom heard of in Jordan, the disease is one of the most serious and common infections with disastrous consequences that include cirrhosis and liver cancer. In Jordan, viral induced liver diseases are far more frequent than in many other countries of the world. "People coming from poor

socio-economic status are most likely to be infected by this virus," said Dr. Ala' Toukan, an authority in this field.

Hepatitis B is a major health hazard and usually affects people between 30 to 50 years of age, and can cause death.

Statistics based on local medical statistics indicate that 10 per cent of the population in Jordan are carriers of hepatitis B virus.

Dr. Toukan says: "Jordan is an endemic area and everybody is

potential target, particularly children during their first four years of life. They are highly susceptible to it; the earlier the age of infection, the more likely they are to carry this virus for the rest of their lives. Liver cirrhosis and cancer may be late consequences of this carriage."

In South East Asia a child usually contracts the infection through his mother at birth. That is why hepatitis-B vaccine, which has been in the market now for four years, is given at birth. In Jordan, however, the formulated policy is to give the child the vaccine after birth with the childhood vaccinations starting at three months.

Hepatitis B can be transmitted in several ways. Although not as deadly, hepatitis B, like the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) disease, may be contracted via intravenous transmission such as drug addicts who use each other's needles; sexual transmission especially amongst homosexuals is another way of acquiring the virus. These, however, are not the common ways in which the virus is transmitted in Jordan. Rather it is contracted through close contact with infected people, especially family members. Bedding together, using each other's towels and tooth brushes, and prolonged intimate contact help to spread the virus.

Dr. Toukan explained that the majority of the population get infected by the time they are 60. They could recover and become

immune; however, an important minority become carriers, thus forming the reservoir for future spread.

This disease is a heavy economic burden on the country, for it prevents an individual from working and being productive, the average age of death associated with this disease is 40 years. At the same time hospitalisation is very costly.

"Analysis shows that mass vaccination programmes may be extremely economical to a country. A single vaccine course costs \$15-\$20 per person," says Dr. Toukan.

In Jordan, the Friends of the Liver Patients Society extend financial supports to patients in need of the treatment and vaccine. It pays for the expenses incurred by poor patients visiting hospitals.

"In view of its price and relative unavailability (of the vaccine), those most exposed to the disease, namely the immediate relatives, will be vaccinated", said Saheer Asfour, president of the Society of the Friends of Liver Patients. She explains:

"Over the past four years, Jordanians belonging to the society have dedicated themselves to helping in whatever way they can; for instance, we have supported physicians in conducting research on hepatitis B. They have concentrated their research on transmission of the disease in rural communities, and to assess the problem of maternal to newborn transmission in this country.

Another aspect under study is the way to ensure that health care personnel do not transmit the virus to patients."

Educational programmes are usually organised in conjunction with government and independent agencies such as the United Nations Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). The aim is to make the public, teachers in particular, aware of the problem and the importance of hygiene in avoiding infection.

Princess Taghreed opens a bazaar organised by the Friends of the Liver Patients Society for the benefit of liver patients. Next to the

Princess is Saheer Asfour, the society's president (file photo).

infection. In addition, the research projects presently supported by our society have to be funded by contributions.

Towards these objectives, and to help buy these costly vaccines in particular, the society holds annual charity exhibitions which have contributed a great deal towards this end.

Contributions are a means of helping the Society of the Friends of Liver Patients to achieve their goals. The Moroccan side also welcomed the Jordanian proposal to invite the common tourist committee to implement a tourist agreement signed between the two countries. The two sides also agreed to have science and research institutions in both countries exchange information, hold mutual training courses, and define the steps necessary to conduct joint projects. The two sides also agreed to hold their next meeting in Rabat in 1990.

## Jordan observes Labour Day

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**CONDOLENCES:** His Majesty King Hussein Sunday delegated his advisor for tribal affairs Sharif Fawwaz Abdullah who is also commander of the bادية and border police to convey his condolences to Al Jazi family over the death of the late Sheikh Mohammad Hamad Al Jazi (Petra).

**TRAINING COURSES:** The Ministry of Social Development's women department will hold twelve training courses for Jordanian housewives during this year. The courses are aimed at integrating Jordanian women in development through enabling them to acquire new skills and knowledge to meet their basic needs and to increase household income (Petra).

**COURSE CONCLUDES:** A training course for 27 English language teachers from Irbid Governorate, organised by the Yarmouk University's continuous learning and community service department, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Noor Hussein Foundation, concluded in Irbid Sunday.

**EDITORS:** The term of the University of Jordan's cultural magazine editorial board has been renewed for a further period of two years, according to a decision taken by the University President Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali. The editorial board groups Khalid Karaki as editor, Hammam Ghasib, Ibrahim Nasser, Bashar Abdul Hadi and Abdulla Oweidat as members (J.T.).

**APPOINTED:** The Cabinet has endorsed the appointment of Yassin Abdul Qader Al Shamileh as mayor of Shihabieh town (Petra).

**MUNICIPAL BUDGET:** Minister of rural affairs and environment endorsed a JD 160,000 budget of Bassira municipality for the current year. The minister said that in the second leg of this year, work will start on the constructing of a building to house government departments, a slaughter house and a municipality building (Petra).

**PALM GIFT:** The Aqaba Region Authority Sunday received 600 improved palm trees as a gift from a Kuwait palm tree company. The trees are to be planted in the palm tree forest in Aqaba city as a contribution from Kuwait in support of the agricultural sector in Jordan (Petra).

### Naour projects discussed

**MADABA (Petra)** — Naour sub-district development units Sunday discussed the most important projects to be carried out in the district in light of their available resources.

At a meeting Sunday, Naour sub-district governor, recalled the recommendations made by the National Development Council and decided to make contacts with the ministries of agriculture and tourism to seek their approval on some related projects in the district.

He also said the council recommended that the development units in the sub-district contact the Jordan Cooperative Organisation for the purpose of setting up a multi-purpose agricultural coop-

erative to contribute to supporting the agricultural sector, and a dairy factory.

He further said that the council has recommended that Noor Al Hussein Foundation set up a multi-purpose craft centre for women and called on the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment to expedite work on final plans for a number of residential areas. The sub-district governor also discussed with heads of village councils issues pertaining to forming a joint service council to carry out a number of development and production projects benefiting the largest sector of people in the area.

At a meeting held Sunday, Lawzi stressed that the Royal directives contained in the Royal letter of appointment King Hussein addressed to the new government have charted the road for the agricultural sector during the next stage and have defined priorities to be adopted, particularly in the fields of preventing soil erosion, development of Zarqa River basin and development of highland.

Among the priority projects are also the cropping pattern sys-

tem, which should be reconsidered following Jordan's achievements of self-sufficiency in a number of agricultural products, and putting an end to the construction work in arable land.

Minister of Labour secretary general Dr. Saleh Al Khasawneh Sunday offered congratulations to Jordanian workers and to the worker's movement in various sectors of the country for their positive contribution to the development of Jordan.

In a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Khasawneh said Labour Day celebrations are considered a tribute to

good citizen aware of his responsibilities and his duties on bases of complete coordination of efforts in team spirit. This has enabled Jordan to accomplish its developmental goals in education, the economy, health, housing, labour, in addition to its social dimension — all in the framework of balanced and stable working relations between the two sides of production process.

In his speech, the Secretary General pointed out that Jordan has faced all this with complete care for the labour movement, production and labour affairs. Jordan has modernised and developed the labour legislation and has organised the labour and employment market. It has also provided vocational training, ensured labour safety, health, education, social security and industrial relations.

This has created adequate circumstances that enabled the labour sector to perform its role to the best possible manner.

### Lawzi urges agriculture heads to implement King's directives

**AMMAN (Petra)** — Ministry of Agriculture Secretary General Salem Al Lawzi Sunday called on all department heads and agricultural project directors to draw up practical proposals for the coming stage, through studying and evaluating the agricultural programmes and projects, being carried out now in various parts of the Kingdom.

At a meeting held Sunday, Lawzi stressed that the Royal directives contained in the Royal letter of appointment King Hussein addressed to the new government have charted the road for the agricultural sector during the next stage and have defined priorities to be adopted, particularly in the fields of preventing soil erosion, development of Zarqa River basin and development of highland.

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tem, which should be reconsidered following Jordan's achievements of self-sufficiency in a number of agricultural products, and putting an end to the construction work in arable land.

### Keilani pledges improved water services

**AMMAN (Petra)** — Water and Irrigation Minister Mohammad Saleh Keilani Sunday stressed the ministry's interest in providing the best services in the area of water and irrigation.

At a meeting attended by the various water department directors, in addition to directors of the Jordan Valley Authority and Water Authority of Jordan, Keilani said that serious and meaningful work requires the

participation of every official and called for focussing on practical values and good performance.

He also called on the department directors to propose the best means they deem fit for upgrading performance levels. Directors of WAJ and JVA stressed that their two respective authorities were ready and willing to operate as one team.

### Jordan, Morocco agree on host of economic issues

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — The official gazette has carried the minutes of the third meeting of the Jordanian-Moroccan Joint Committee signed in Amman on March 25, 1989. According to the Arabic daily Al Dustour, the talks provide for equal contribution to trade exchange between the two countries for 1989 in the range of \$40 million worth of goods exempt from customs duties.

The minutes provide for the exchange of all the national products provided that such goods be accompanied by certificates of origin. The minutes also provide for holding two trade exhibitions in both countries in 1989. Each exhibition will be allowed to sell goods worth up to \$4 million to

the public.

Each exhibition will also be exempt from customs duties as well as administrative and monetary restrictions. Direct sales to the public and to wholesale merchants or importers from both countries will be permitted. Moreover, all commodities on sale will be exempted from all administrative and monetary restrictions.

At the conclusion of the trade exhibitions, a three-month period will be given for the promotion of products that were not sold.

The minutes also recommended the issuance of import licences in both countries during a period not exceeding one week from the time the

application is submitted. This excludes all subsidised commodities or those whose import is banned.

They also include exchanges of visits by trade and commercial delegations as well as representatives of chambers of commerce and industry so that all facilities are made to ensure the success of these visits particularly with regard to issuance of entry visas.

The Moroccan delegation proposed holding a joint Moroccan-Jordanian exhibition. The Jordanian side welcomed the idea provided that this exhibition be held at the same time of the proposed Jordanian industries exhibition in Muscat in February 1990.

The Jordanian side, on its part, proposed acquiring Morocco's experience in the export of agricultural products to European countries. The Moroccan side welcomed the idea and expressed readiness to hold a seminar in Amman in this regard.

The two sides also agreed to convene a meeting by the customs directors in both countries within three months from the signing of these minutes so as to study matters related to customs in both countries and present a report over this to the joint Moroccan-Jordanian committee during its next meeting.

The two sides also agreed to convene a meeting in 1989 to be attended by representatives of the industrial sector in both countries in order to study means of establishing and coordinating mutual industrial concerns.

The two sides also expressed satisfaction with the coordination existing between the two phosphate companies in the two countries. The committee called on the Arab companies, which welcomed the establishment of maritime company between Morocco and Jordan, to study all steps related to making that company a reality.

The Moroccan side also welcomed the Jordanian proposal to invite the common tourist committee to implement a tourist agreement signed between the two countries. The two sides also agreed to have science and research institutions in both countries exchange information, hold mutual training courses, and define the steps necessary to conduct joint projects. The two sides also agreed to hold their next meeting in Rabat in 1990.



Her Highness Princess Taghreed opens a bazaar organised by the Friends of the Liver Patients Society for the benefit of liver patients. Next to the

Princess is Saheer Asfour, the society's president (file photo).

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### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* An exhibition of book and handicrafts at Princess Alia College.  
\* A plastic art exhibition by Mohammad Bolis and Munira Timisfyeh at the Housing Gallery.  
\* An exhibition entitled "The Tübinger Atlas of the Middle East" at the Goethe Institute.

#### RAMADAN SOUQ

\* Ramadan open-air market, which includes foodstuff, clothes, home appliances and children's toys at Mahaatta, eastern Amman.  
\* International Ramadan Souq, in which 14 Arab and Islamic countries are taking part, at the International Auto Centre, Queen Alia International Airport Highway.

#### FOLKLORE

\* Performances by folk groups depicting traditional songs and dances at the Roman Amphitheatre down town Amman after iftar.

## Jordan Times

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## May 1 — an occasion to take stock

MAY 1 of every year marks the day when the whole world commemorates Labour Day in honour of and in tribute to the contributions of workers all over the globe to the development of their respective countries. It is in recognition of the sweat and blood of workers who man the factories, offices and farms which produce and offer the most essential commodities and services of their societies that the international community had decided to dedicate this day of every year. In a sense, the celebration of this day is the society's way of expressing its gratitude to all those who assist it on a daily basis to carry on with life and its needs. Yet, the best way to express man's appreciation and gratitude to fellow women and men who make up the labour force of his country is to help them enjoy their just rights as spelled out in the domestic and international laws. In this context, Jordanian workers are blessed with legislations which go a long way to assure them their rights. This is not to suggest that all is perfect in Jordanian legislations on labour and that there is no more need to fill the gaps and rectify the existing shortcomings. Like most countries endeavouring to fulfil their treaty obligations to labourers, Jordan has gone a long way on the road to satisfy the legitimate and reasonable needs and rights of Jordanian workers. Nevertheless, May 1 of this and every year serves as yet another occasion to take stock of what great work has already been done to accord Jordanian workers protection and what has yet to be done to finish the work in that direction. To be sure, all such efforts must be conducted with a full view of the realities of the Jordanian economy. It so happens that the country is going through difficult economic times and such unusual circumstances require that all Jordanians, including workers, pitch in to help heal the economic wounds of the country by also sharing in the sacrifices that the country has to endure. Such sacrifices that all Jordanians are called upon to offer must not be made at the cost of basic needs of the workers. Thus, in view of the conflicting demands made on the country, this May 1 will stand out as a special occasion to help the workers make their ends till better times arrive while calling on them in turn to help their country also make ends meet.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

The three Arabic dailies Al Ra'i, Al Dustour and Sawt Al Shaab Sunday stressed the need for adhering to the principles, as spelled out in the letter of appointment that His Majesty King Hussein addressed to the government of Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Al Ra'i said the translation of such principles in to plans of action is not the sole responsibility of the government but the joint responsibility of the whole Jordanian family. The paper also noted that supporting the national unity is as well the responsibility of whole Jordanian family which should also promote a quiet dialogue, a dialogue that respects the opinion and the counter opinion of others and avoids futile agreements. The newspaper noted that King Hussein has stressed the need for adherence to integrity because it helps us make the right assessment of our situation and to identify positive and negative aspects in our life, without any exaggeration. Needless to mention that safeguarding public funds is the joint responsibility of the whole Jordanian community, this means that the Jordanian citizen, irrespective of whether he or she is a public servant or working for his own should safeguard public property, do his duties towards the country and improve his social and professional performance in a manner capable of avoiding waste of funds, the newspaper noted.

Al Dustour said that safeguarding the national unity is on top of the priorities of this stage, and that is why Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker has requested all cabinet ministers in the first session held Friday to work out executive programmes, capable of serving the national interests and safeguarding the national unity. The prime minister's call for opening up channels of communication and quiet dialogue with all Jordanians from all walks of life did not come haphazardly, because he believes that dialogue is one of the most important means for advancing the march of our country and strengthening national awareness and joint responsibility. The economic adjustment phase ahead of Jordan warrants that people be made aware of how to face the difficult circumstances within the framework of an innovative dialogue and interaction between citizens and officials. The paper noted that as long as the call for opening up channels of constructive dialogue constitute one of the most important features of the coming stage, the focus on enhancing the values of integrity and combating corruption and economic crimes should also constitute another important aspect of the next stage, given the fact that the letter of appointment of the new government has stressed the need for highlighting integrity values.

Sawt Al Shaab said that the seriousness which characterised first cabinet session held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Sharif Zaid is worth appreciation, because it touched upon spots that need to be dealt with in hurry. The new government's concentration on opening up channels of dialogue between citizens and government officials contribute to increasing public awareness and promoting joint responsibility in a manner capable of enabling us to counter the difficult economic situations we are now passing through. This point represents a recognition on the part of the government that such channels of communication and dialogue were not functioning properly and effectively. One further point that the new government has dealt with was the need for highlighting the values of integrity in dealing with our national cause and enhancing the meanings of general service, which means safeguarding the interests of citizens and dealing with them in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect. The paper noted that the call for control on public expenditure and safeguarding public funds should be on top of the priorities at the present stage. This call should be translated into a clear cut programme, aiming to achieve constant goals, by adopting an effective mechanism.

## Thatcher's decade — growth of an 'institution'

By Maureen Johnson  
The Associated Press

LONDON — Many Britons barely remember life before Margaret Thatcher, and many more can't imagine what Britain will be like after she's gone.

In the decade since she came to power May 4, 1979, something of a curiosity as Europe's first female prime minister, she has become, in her own words, an institution.

Having begun with uncertain prospects for survival, she now has had the longest uninterrupted tenure in 160 years of British politics.

She dominates national life more than any prime minister since Winston Churchill in World War II. She was asked once what she had changed.

"Everything," she replied.

So all-embracing is the free-market crusade called "Thatcherism" that even the name of her Conservative Party has become something of a misnomer.

Columnist Alan Watkins wrote in the liberal weekly *Observer* that conservatism means preserving the old, but "Mrs. Thatcher has not only refused to put the clock back; she has put it forward, turning the hands furiously, so that bells chime unprecisely and clockwork jangles."

She has quelled the labour unions. She has sold off vast segments of the state-owned sector, turning traditional money-losers like steel into profitable enterprises and in the process building an army of new shareholders. She has shifted the entire political agenda rightward while achieving the international recognisability of a superpower leader.

To her admirers, the iron lady — a nickname given her by the Soviets — is a national savior who ended Britain's postwar cycle of confrontation and decline.

"She has brought back the spirit of enterprise and she is trying to make everyone feel important again," said Valerie Thompson, head of London bond trading firm, Euromarket Trading Consultants.

To her detractors, she is an anti-union bull set free in a China shop, destroying revered institutions and instituting policies that have raised the number of people on welfare and kept inflation irritatingly high.

Now, after a third consecutive election victory in 1987, Thatcher is trying to carry the revolution into the heartland of the old Britain by shaking up the 40-year-old National Health Service, the

tradition-cloaked legal profession and the education system.

### Enduring legacy

It has been, says Hugo Young, her latest biographer, "An era in which an ordinary politician, labouring under many disadvantages, grew into an international figure who did some extraordinary things to her country."

It is a formidable legacy, and most analysts agree much of it will endure.

"There will never again be moribund nationalised industries," said Robert Worcester, head of Pollsters Market Opinion and Research International. "There will never again be trade union baronies, there will never again be the working-class rejection of middle-class values by the majority."

The May 1979 election followed a winter of strikes that left the dead unburied and garbage piled in cities, and spelled the end of James Callaghan's Labour government.

Thatcher began with a prolonged spell of bitter medicine: high unemployment as loss-making heavy industries were pared, state spending curbs, then an onslaught against heavy-spending labour-controlled local governments and clockwork jangles.

If miners and steelworkers were the Labour Party's heroes, small businessmen were Thatcher's, inspired by her father, in whose grocery she helped out while growing up in the north England town of Grantham.

Taxes were cut, currency controls abolished and an enlarged police force deployed to deal with strike pickets now illegal under her union-curbing laws.

By 1981 she was rated the most unpopular prime minister since opinion polls began. But the following year came victory in the 74-day Falklands Islands war against Argentina. Her popularity soared, and she was re-elected in 1983 with an increased majority.

It enabled her to carry on the revolution, and the fruits are beginning to appear in a higher growth rate, a budget surplus and a sustained consumer boom.

Male average earnings at £273 (\$466) a week have risen by nearly one-third in real terms since 1979.

Two-thirds of Britons are homeowners, up from 50 per cent in 1979. Trade union membership, down by one-third, is equaled by the same 9 million stockholders.

But official statistics indicate the number living on welfare has doubled to 9.4 million, or 17 per cent of the population, inflation runs away at 7.9 per cent, forcing interest rates to stay high at 13 per cent. Unemployment is nearly 7 per cent, higher than in the United States and Japan but lower than in France, Italy and West Germany.

the 1987 balloting. Supporters of smaller opposition parties or uncommitted voters make up the rest of the sample.

### Divided opposition

The opposition parties have been divided by internal squabbling over issues, personal disputes and strategy on how best to unseat Thatcher. The left-of-centre vote has split twice since she first won power, helping her to huge majorities in the House of Commons on less than half the vote.

The division between the prosperous south and unemployed-stricken north has widened in Thatcher's decade.

It's not all her fault. The north has always been poorer than the south. The Thatcher era happens to coincide with the decline of heavy industry, the north's traditional mainstay, and the south's closer proximity to the lucrative markets of continental Europe.

But although the state spends more on the north than the south, the predominant feeling among northerners is that Thatcher cares little for regions that are not natural Conservative constituencies.

Thus, the Conservative vote has plummeted in the north, in Scotland, separatist nationalism is at its strongest in 10 years. Thatcher has made the language of debate more combative and divisive. She declares she wants to bury socialism in Bri-

tain, and some opponents adopt the trappings of East European dissidents. The latest anti-Thatcherite organisation calls itself Charter 88, modelled on Czechoslovakia's dissident Charter 77.

Labour legislator Kim Howells acknowledges that when Thatcher came to power, "the left was largely bankrupt of ideas about what to do about British industry. It did not come to terms with the things Thatcher was talking about ... in a sense we became the reactionaries."

Thatcher's policies have brought her into conflict with large parts of the establishment: Church of England bishops, the British Broadcasting Corp., the universities, even Queen Elizabeth II. The queen was said to be upset over discord in the Commonwealth, the association of former British colonies, at Thatcher's refusal to impose tough economic sanctions on South Africa.

### Obsessed with secrecy

The prime minister is also accused of being obsessed with official secrecy and too eager to use the courts to gag disclosures involving sensitive areas.

Thatcher is also widely accused of undermining free speech with such measures as banning broadcast interviews with the Irish Republican Army and its supporters, and revising the 78-year-old

official secrets act to make it even harder to report news that the government feels should be suppressed.

Her government's protracted and ultimately fruitless battle to keep the retired secret-service operative Peter Wright from publishing "Spycatcher," his memoirs, fuelled charges she is obsessed with secrecy.

She argues the ban on broadcasts of IRA interviews is essential to fight terrorism and that the Wright case was meant to bind secret agents to their lifelong secrecy oaths.

But the results go palpably against the grain: an issue of Harper's magazine with an article by a former intelligence operative is banned in Britain, a BBC studio is raided by police over a documentary on a secret spy satellite.

"She is destroying, or going a good way to destroy, some of our finest institutions," said James Cornford, former professor of politics at Edinburgh University who heads a new left-wing think tank, the Institute for Public Policy Research.

"I don't think she saved us from anything," he added. "And she has cost us a great deal."

The intellectual left's frustration is compounded by an entire generation that knows only Thatcherism.

"It's become sort of normal," Cornford said, recalling a recent talk he gave to a group of high school seniors. "It was clear they really couldn't conceive of anybody else being prime minister."

Plans to privatise the national water supply and revamp property taxes are arousing widespread suspicion. Doctors and lawyers, ordinarily a Conservative constituency, are deeply hostile to her proposals for reforming health and the legal profession.

But she already is talking of beating all records by running for a fourth, five-year term in the 1990s. The election must be held by 1992, but Thatcher can call it any time she feels most likely to win. The 1987 balloting was called a year early.

"I think I have become a bit of an institution," she said after her third election victory. "And the place wouldn't be quite the same without this old institution. People seem to think, 'she isn't so bad, is she, this Maggie'."

## After scaling the heights, U.N. finds itself on a new plateau

By Anthony Goodman  
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — After scaling dizzying diplomatic heights in 1988, the United Nations finds it has only reached a new plateau, with solutions to most of its problems still towering in the distance.

From Afghanistan to the Gulf and from Cyprus to Western Sahara, the remarkable progress achieved last year has slowed to a snail's pace.

The 1988 Nobel Peace Prize that the United Nations won for peace-keeping has been tarnished by a poor start in organising an operation to oversee Namibia's transition to independence from South Africa.

political uncertainty in Iran overforms the southern border of the warring nations, while Iran says the first order of business must be the withdrawal of remaining Iraqi troops from about 2,600 square kilometres of Iranian territory.

The two sides have barely budged from positions adopted when the talks began five days after the ceasefire took force.

Iraq insists on priority for clearing the Shatt Al Arab, the debris-strewn waterway that

**"The 1988 Nobel Peace Prize that the United Nations won for peace-keeping has been tarnished by a poor start in organising an operation to oversee Namibia's transition to independence from South Africa."**

pledged themselves to a June 1, 1989, target for resolving differences that have left their island partitioned for almost 15 years and the north occupied by Turkish troops.

Since then they have engaged in some of the most intensive

negotiations since inter-communal violence erupted barely three years after Cyprus won independence from Britain in 1960.

But, as periodic reporting visits to the United Nations have made clear, President George Vassilios, representing the Greek-Cypriots, and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash can agree, at most, only to continue talking. June 1 is likely to be only the latest in a long list of unmet deadlines.

The U.N. operation in Namibia, when fully launched, will involve 4,650 troops and more than 1,500 civilians and police and aims to bring the territory to independence by next April.

But the U.N. transition assistance group (UNTAG) is only now approaching its full comple-

ment of troops, nearly a month after the operation got under way.

In the meantime, bloody clashes between South African troops and police and infiltrating black nationalist guerrillas belonging to the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) have left more than 300 dead.

UNTAG has been castigated by SWAPO's African and other supporters for not being fully manned by the April 1 start-up date and for permitting South African forces to take the field, instead of being confined to barracks in accordance with the U.N.'s Namibia independence plan.

UNTAG's next big challenge will be to ensure free and fair elections in November for an

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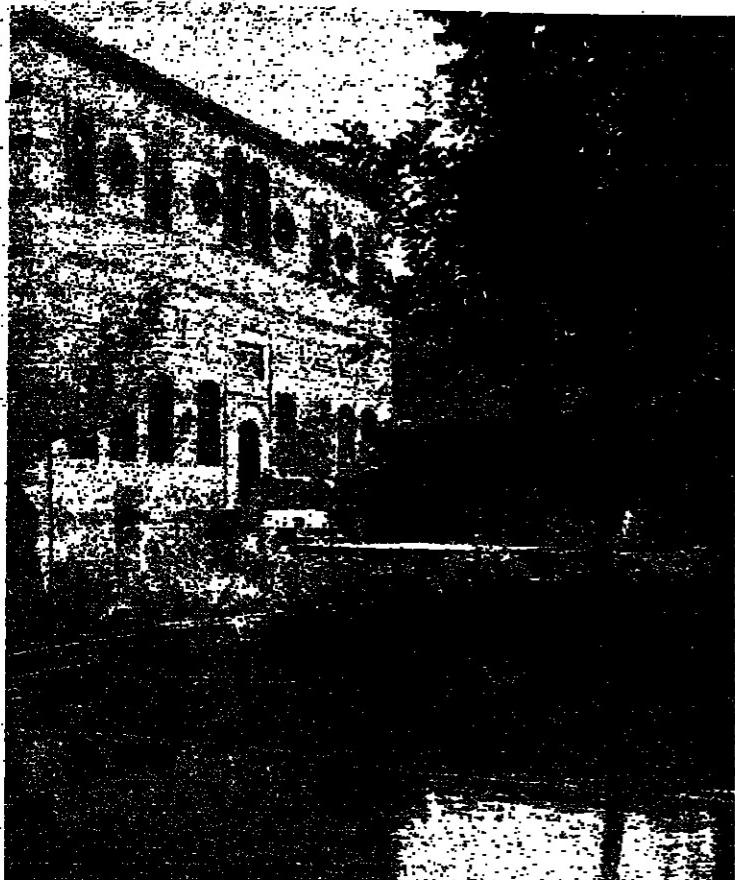
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Amid the constant din of the Syrian capital, the 238 year old El-Azem Palace strikes a serene, dignified pose.



Carpet sellers display their wares on a roadside.

## Where centuries meet

A melting pot of mystery and minarets, rosewood and Roman ruins, culture and carpets, silks and silver. This enchanting melange of old and new is Damascus where the past meets the present.

By Habib Salloum

DAMASCUS — Proud of being the oldest inhabited capital city in the world, she drapes her history around her like layers of garments, which the visitor must patiently peel away to unveil tantalising traces of Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman eras, which stand alongside the heritage of the older influences of the Armenians and Umayyads.

The Damascus of today is a mesmerising mixture of ancient and modern, a bustling home to three million inhabitants. But while the air is peppered with hooting horns the cries of street vendors of everything from sticky cakes to noisy tapes of Arabic pop music and the constant din of chattering crowds, it has an unexpected aura of serenity.

Perhaps the pervading sense of tranquility stems from the River Barada which begins its meandering at the foot of nearby mountains and gives life to verdant fields, heavily-laden orchards and brightly-coloured gardens before

continuing its lazy journey through the centre of the Syrian capital. The air, filled with a subtle coolness, mounts the slopes of Mount Kassoun, the centre of life of modern well-to-do Damascus. There, embassies, apartment towers and sumptuous villas line the leafy streets. French-style alfresco restaurants, and coffee shops open until the small hours, tempting tourists and Damascenes alike.

But far from the luxurious eating houses of Mount Kassoun is the old city with its traditional cafes where bearded patriarchal figures sit drinking glasses of sweet tea or Turkish coffee, drawing happily on the silver tube of a *nargileh* (waterpipe) as they play backgammon.

It is in this old city where the clash of centuries is at its most dramatic. Roman colonnades plunge into a clutter of stalls selling books, beads, perfume and trinkets. Framed between the columns of the Temple of Jupiter are the minarets of the Great Mosque built by Caliph Walid

the eighth century.

The tribute to God was his life's dream and no extravagance was spared. Thousands of craftsmen were summoned from Constantinople and ships were ordered to collect precious metals to decorate its structure. It cost him seven years' revenues but when the accounts came in he refused to read them saying: "We have spent this for God and we will not count it."

The courtyard of the mosque is a cool oasis of calm. On leaving its confines the visitor comes face to face with the world of commerce and craftsman — the Souk Al Hamadiyah, a giant exhibition of the centuries old Syrian handicrafts industry.

Syrian craftsmanship has developed over centuries; artisans clinging jealously to their skills, passed down through generations, firmly resisting the advent of modern industrial machinery. The Souk Al Hamadiyah, otherwise known as the "Street called Straight" is the home of craftspeople employing the skills of old.

Upon negotiating the entrance to the souk — a scene resembling a siege, with taxis, money-changers and touts keenly soliciting business — the visitor's eye is stunned by the cascades of carpets and kaftans, bridal gowns and plastic bowls — a blinding jumble of incongruities.

In some of the 26 alleys comprising the souk carpenters make tables inlaid with bone of ivory, and metalworkers produce tabletops and trays from copper and brass. "My forefathers were all metal people," they say with such determined pride that one can almost imagine their ancestors peering over their shoulders.

And vying for attention alongside the glassblowers whose forbears taught their art to Venetian apprentices in the Middle Ages, is hand-produced Damascene brocade, a silky fabric interwoven manually with silver and/or gold threads in elaborate designs.

which has beautified homes and adorned women through the ages.

The jewel in the Damascus crown is hand-made jewellery — silver and gold creations inlaid with turquoise and semi-precious stones about which runs a saying: "The art of jewellery was born in Aleppo, grew up in Cairo and came to Damascus to die." Whatever the saying, the art is very much alive today, providing visitors with good buys.

The sales techniques of the salesmen are an entertainment in themselves. "You like a shufi inside my shop," he may begin. "You are broke? You will not have enough to eat? What is eating? You can eat every day. Tomorrow... phff! But this cloth will give you joy for years." In the meantime he finds a small gift for your mother, sister, sweetheart, offers you a tiny cup of sweep Turkish coffee while he unearths faded photographs of a trip he made to Paris some 20 years before.

A visitor lucky enough to be left with a few Syrian pounds at the end of his shopping spree may empty his pockets by buying some flowers from one of the nosegay sellers. Or he may invest in some sherbet from the sherbet seller who announces his arrival with a clink and a clash of metal bowls like castanets.

Perhaps he will spend his last pounds by placing his foot at the disposal of the boot-blacker who gives an artistic show of mixing powders from his brass-lidded pots to an exact shade.

Or maybe he will succumb to the honey-tongued persuasion of an old man in a fez to buy a paper cone of delicious walnuts. As he walks away from the old city he may reflect on the sense of continuity it provides, in contrast to the high-rise concrete, traffic and hurried pace of the modern world. (Emirates Inflight magazine)



A variety of hand-woven baskets and brooms in a corner of the Damascus Market — a giant exhibition of the centuries-old Syrian handicrafts industry.

## No one ever sleeps on Ghana's roads

In some nations, country roads are dotted with billboards advertising everything from toasters to suntan lotion, but in Ghana such plain old commercialism is relatively rare. What the traveller is treated to instead is a never-ending stream of homespun philosophy from the owners of trucks, buses and vans. Colourful hand-stenciled signs are emblazoned above vehicle windshields or on doors announcing — "God Never Sleeps," "Beware of Friends," "The Lord Forgives" or "Hi Baby."

By Neil Gallagher  
World Food Programme Journal

What inevitably disrupts your reading is the condition of the Ghanaian roads themselves. A "lunar buggy" is probably the only vehicle that could handle the incessant stream of potholes with equanimity.

Even the land cruiser, ubiquitous in the Third World and laudable in many respects, is not quite up to the task. With a suspension that is mostly theoretical and back seats designed for penance, it is no match for what Ghana's roads are dishing out. You may get where you are going, but you are convinced that pieces have been left behind.

If the country's roads are a little rough for the posteriors of visitors from the developed world, they have been a good deal rougher on the beleaguered Ghanaian economy. Since Ghana led Africa's independence movement in Africa in 1957, little has been done to improve the nation's transport infrastructure. After a brief period of expansion in the 1960's road conditions began to deteriorate badly from lack of maintenance and heavy wear, especially from large trucks used to haul timber.

What was once a serviceable network of rural roads is now closer to an obstacle course, with cars and trucks spewing up clouds of red dust as they bump along on good days and spitting mud all over the place as they struggle through on bad ones. So thick is the dust that if it were not for strong, periodic rains the plants caked with dirt along the roadside would probably die from lack of sunlight.

Villagers trekking back and forth from local farms and streams, carrying produce and water, are sometimes completely lost in the clouds. Goats and

livestock to Takoradi via Accra which sharply increases costs and reduces the competitiveness of Ghanaian timber. Keeping up the flow of cocoa, timber, rubber and minerals is crucial if the ruling Provisional National Defence Council is to succeed in pulling Ghana out of its prolonged economic slump.

### Food to build roads

Working with the World Bank on a country-wide effort to rebuild transport infrastructure, the World Food Programme is supplying food aid to workers engaged in repairing rural roads, building culverts, patching potholes and clearing blocked drainage holes which periodically render long stretches of road virtually impassable after heavy rain.

WFP works with the Ghana Highways Authority (GHA) on the approximately 14,000 kilometres of trunk roads which connect the various regions, districts or towns, and the Department of Feeder Roads (DFR) responsible for the upkeep of about 14,000 kilometres of feeder roads which provide access mainly to villages. In return for a 20 per cent reduction from their wages, DFR workers receive a monthly food ration, for three people, worth from 3,000 to 5,000

cedis on the open market (US\$17-US\$30). This may not sound much, but when the monthly wage for a DFR worker is only around US\$21 the food supplement becomes rather significant. It amounts to a net-income boost of nearly 60 per cent each month. An added benefit of the scheme is that the food aid essentially acts as a non-inflationary means of increasing workers' wages.

**Project off to slow start**

The idea behind providing food aid was to improve the inadequate diet of the workers, reduce absenteeism and boost productivity.

The project has largely succeeded in the first two counts but falls short on the third.

While a related food-aid project repairing railroad lines is doing well on the productivity side, the results of the road rehabilitation component, begun in October 1985, have been disappointing so far. A WFP evaluation found progress slow and the productivity of DFR labourers well below expectations. The major bottleneck appears to be a lack of needed inputs: something that is beyond the workers or WFP's control at this point.

"We cannot lay the roads without the bitumen," complain foremen at a work site outside Kumasi.

But at this point, private labourers do not receive food aid, nor do the local people who work on the roads near their villages under the DFR's supervision. Understandably, they are not

pleased to be working along side DFR personnel who are getting a monthly food ration while they are not. "Contract and community labourers complain bitterly about not receiving the food aid," notes Matsuiak.

WFP Ghana is looking at ways to expand the food-aid coverage, at least to the villagers because they play a critical role in road maintenance. However, the logistics are a bit difficult since the villagers work for only a few weeks or days on a site.

Despite some early setbacks, WFP Ghana has not given up on the feeder roads part of the project. They have already managed to overcome major transport problems in getting food out to remote areas, and road workers, while they are always willing to ask for more food, rarely complain about the deliveries.

Early delays in shipments, or doubled-up shipments in which several months' rations came together all at once, have been reduced significantly. With logistical problems more under control, the WFP office is looking for ways to work with the government to get needed inputs in place and boost productivity to the point that Ghana's rural roads become an asset rather than a liability as the country strives for lasting prosperity.

On the whole, road work by private Ghanaian contractors appears to be proceeding more smoothly than most government efforts. At Selwi-Wiawso, Stan Matsuiak of the International Labour Organisation reported that the World Bank is pleased with progress made under a pilot project using private contractors and has "already decided to expand to 19 contractors employing 30 people each."

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## Leningrad's 'scandal-monger' brings glasnost to TV

By Andrew Katell  
The Associated Press

earth style. A digital clock flashes periodically onto the screen to tick down the remaining seconds.

Everything about the show sets it apart from ordinary broadcasts, which speak a formal language, spend a lot of time on each subject and are visually dull.

About 200 calls and dozens of letters a day pour into the tiny, dingy room in Leningrad's TV centre where two harried producers and Nevzorov work.

### 'Sensations'

Nevzorov's irreverence sets faces in every broadcast, and he relishes stirring up the town with what he calls "sensations." The programme consists largely of crime reports, but also has a heavy dose of the bizarre, such as a pic of about the city's dirtiest toilet.

In a recent broadcast, "600 seconds" took on one of Leningrad's biggest department stores, accusing its employees of selling highly sought Finnish clothing.

Traditionally, the Kremlin has used state-run television as it did other media — to reach the masses with propaganda rather than programmes about things that directly affect their lives or were just plain fun.

The airwaves still are largely full of sleepy documentaries on subjects like the grain harvest.

The leadership still commands unlimited time, and news shows still spend a lot of time reporting lists of government leaders seeing each other off on trips.

But Gorbachev is a more lively TV personality than his predecessors and frequently turns to television to make speeches and broadcast his street-side talks with people.

For the first time this winter, parliamentary candidates debated each other on television. Western music videos are shown routinely. An occasional foreign commercial or film gives Soviets a glimpse of Western lifestyle.

One traubizlizing programme, which featured the off-beat stories about the bull, prostitutes and bombing, is "600 seconds," a fast-paced live show on Leningrad television that has become a smash hit since its December 1987 premiere.

One avid fan of 30-year-old anchorman Alexander Nevzorov said his programme "shows the Soviet people what they were torn away from all their lives: things that we learned to close our eyes to."

Every day but Sunday, 15 million people in Leningrad, Moscow and other regions can catch up via television on the latest sensations from the Soviet Union's second-largest city.

"600 seconds," the news magazine show "fifth wheel," the debate programme "public opinion" and music discussion programme "musical boxing ring" make Leningrad programmes among the Soviet Union's most progressive, reinforcing the reputation of the city built by Peter the Great as a window on the west.

"600 seconds" is a hybrid of news, scandal and entertainment. Leningraders have nicknamed the top-rated show "our city scandal-monger."

At 10 p.m., a rock-music introduction is followed by 10 minutes of news reports read live by a studio announcer, and videotaped reports presented at machine-gun speed in down-to-

earth style. A digital clock flashes periodically onto the screen to tick down the remaining seconds.

Everything about the show sets it apart from ordinary broadcasts, which speak a formal language, spend a lot of time on each subject and are visually dull.

"Whenever we have the opportunity to nail them, we do," he said in an interview.

**CONCORD**  
Cinema Tel: 677420

**NIJOM**  
Cinema Tel: 675571

**PLAZA**  
Cinema Tel: 677420

**EMPIRE OF THE SUN**  
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

**PICK UP ARTIST**  
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

# Economy

Allowing for higher exports

## Syrian oil output rises rapidly

DAYR AL ZAWR (R) — Syria's surging oil output could rise by almost 45 per cent by July, giving a welcome boost to foreign exchange revenue, oil industry sources say.

They say output could touch 500,000 barrels per day (b/d) by August as the new Omar field and related fields allow Syria, which borders oil giants Saudi Arabia and Iraq, to raise its modest exports.

Syria, unlike Iraq and Saudi Arabia, does not belong to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Oil will help pay an estimated \$15 billion owed to the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

Omar in east Syria is already producing 100,000 b/d after coming on stream in February. A production operator said during a rare visit by journalists to the eastern fields.

Nearby Thayem and Ward fields produce 65,000 and 40,000 b/d respectively and older fields in the north produce 150,000 b/d. Domestic consumption of oil and gas is less than half current oil production.

The industry sources said output from Omar, discovered near the Iraqi border in 1987, and the

related Omar North and Tanak Tayani fields could add another 100,000-150,000 b/d to national output by August.

An oil ministry official said 10 foreign oil companies including Shell, Total, Elf, British Petroleum and Occidental were searching for new fields in eastern and western areas. Initial results were encouraging.

The eastern fields are operated by Al Furat Petroleum Company (AFCP), owned by the state-owned Syrian Petroleum Company and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of the Netherlands.

An official said 10 wells at a depth of 3,000 to 4,000 metres were operating at Omar. Production was set to rise at little cost and two storage tanks with a capacity of 75,000 cubic metres had been built.

The official said the oil was high-grade, with API gravity of 40 and no sulphur.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) newsletter said in February that newly discovered fields at nearby Shahel and

Al Isba would come on stream next year.

It added that about seven wells drilled in the nearby Al Sham concession had all struck oil.

Oil from the eastern fields is pumped 500 kilometres to Homs and Banyas refineries in the north, which began production in 1975, is also pumped by pipeline to the coast. The fields are operated exclusively by the Syrian Petroleum Com-

said output there could rise by 15,000 b/d and that its oil had API gravity of 37-38. There were 13 wells at a depth of 3,000 metres.

Heavy crude from the Sweidiyah, Rumil and Ibis fields in the north, which began production in 1975, is also pumped by pipeline to the coast. The fields are operated exclusively by the Syrian Petroleum Com-

## Slump forces austerity on Wall Street

NEW YORK (R) — Eighteen months after the 1987 stock market crash, the U.S. securities industry is still in a slump and brokerage houses are being forced to cut back on staff and find other ways to slash expenses.

First Boston Corp., the latest victim of cutbacks, has said it plans to lay off nearly 200 employees.

Investment powerhouses such as Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., Goldman, Sachs and Co., and Salomon Bros. Inc. have all pruned staffs in recent months, and the shake-out is expected to

reach virtually all of Wall Street's major players.

The securities business has slumped about 35 per cent since the October 1987 crash, analysts said, causing more than 17,000 employees to lose their jobs.

First Boston's employment will drop to about 4,700 after the cutbacks, from 5,700 before the crash, a source close to the situation told Reuters.

"It might be the beginning of a new wave (of industry layoffs) if things don't get any better," said analyst Perrin Long of Lipper Analytical Services.

"The Street did not do well in the face of rising interest rates in the first quarter," said analyst Michael Goldstein at Sanford C. Bernstein Co., referring to general securities activity.

A new attitude has gripped managers of Wall Street houses, Long said. "As we move into the 1990s, staffing levels of various departments probably will go up or down, depending on the level of profitability, more quickly than in the past," he said. Staff can be hired quickly when a particular business segment begins.

In addition, "break-even levels are just too high for the current level of activity," Goldstein said.

High salaries for superstar bankers, as well as staggering rents on New York City office buildings, have saddled investment banks with massive overhead costs.

Salomon Inc. said it lost \$28 million in the first quarter, reversing profits of \$173 million last year. Salomon cited "adverse trading conditions" in its securities and commodities business.

Four days earlier, American Express Co. said its Shearson

Lehman Hutton Holdings Inc. unit lost \$15 million in the last quarter, versus profits of \$75 million in 1988.

A new attitude has gripped managers of Wall Street houses, Long said. "As we move into the 1990s, staffing levels of various departments probably will go up or down, depending on the level of profitability, more quickly than in the past," he said. Staff can be hired quickly when a particular business segment begins.

Mergers and acquisitions, high-yield financing and merchant banking are now considered some of the industry's most profitable areas, industry executives said.

High-yield securities, also known as "junk bonds," have become a popular way for companies to finance takeovers. Merchant banks, unlike investment banks, lend their own money to finance a deal.

But retail operations have not fared so well.

## Poland stops principal payments to banks

WARSAW (Agencies) — Poland has suspended principal repayments to its commercial bank creditors and wants to revise a debt rescheduling agreement it signed with them last year, a senior Polish government official has said.

Deputy Finance Minister Janusz Sawicki told Reuters in an interview that Poland had already advised bankers last month it signed with them last year, a senior Polish government official has said.

This was part of a drive opened by Warsaw this year to normalise financial relations with the West through parallel agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Paris Club and the commercial banks, Sawicki said.

Sawicki indicated that this signalled a switch in Poland's policy since 1981 of giving favoured treatment to the London Club of commercial bank creditors while virtually ignoring the demands of the Paris Club of creditor countries.

Poland owes about two-thirds of its \$39 billion debt to the Paris Club and the rest to over 500 commercial banks.

It has been paying about \$2 billion annually in interest to the banks and only \$100 million to the Paris Club.

Sawicki said Poland now wanted to set its relationship with the banks and the Paris Club on an equal footing.

It would seek a new deal with the banks, including a review of a major rescheduling agreement signed July 20, 1988, at a meeting with bank representatives in Vienna May 10.

This was part of a drive opened by Warsaw this year to normalise financial relations with the West through parallel agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Paris Club and the commercial banks, Sawicki said.

He said the decision to suspend principal repayments to the banks involved relatively small sums and was taken pending the Vienna talks reviewing relations with the banks.

Shortages start after end of rationing this year

Meanwhile, gasoline shortages have produced long lines and closed stations four months after the end of rationing, forcing the government to announce that it

will buy extra supplies from the West.

The shortage resulted from a 20 per cent increase in consumption since rationing ended Jan. 1 and an extremely mild winter that kept more cars on the road, the government said.

If we were persistent in introducing the market economy, prices would surely regulate the problem of lines," deputy government spokesman Zbyslaw Rykowski said during a weekly news conference.

The shortages and price increases first were rumoured last week. Official newspapers reported the government would tap hard currency supplies to buy about 450 thousand tons of gas from Sweden, Austria and East Germany.

Gas imports planned for the first half of this year from the Soviet Union, Poland's largest supplier, arrived early and were used up ahead of schedule, the Express Wieczorny newspaper reported.

It will be several weeks before

## Britons fear industrial decline

LONDON (R) — Britain's efforts to slow inflationary economic growth are succeeding at the cost of a decline in business confidence, the Confederation of British Industries (CBI) has said.

The CBI, the main employers' organisation, reported a fall in industrial growth and an increase in the number of firms working below capacity in its quarterly survey of industrial trends.

The CBI's finding that slower growth would hit future export prospects meant mixed news for Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson.

Wrigglesworth said: "Every effort should be made to avoid a further increase in interest rates and to bring them down just as soon as the easing of inflationary pressure permits."

The CBI warned that the strength of sterling against the dollar and the Deutsche mark remained a problem for British exporters and added: "Export order books remain weak with worrying implications for the trade deficit."

The CBI said 24 per cent of firms surveyed in April were less optimistic about the overall business situation compared with 19 per cent which believed their prospects were better.

The negative balance of five per cent compared with sustained increases in business optimism in 1987 and 1988. A balance of only seven per cent of firms said growth in demand was up compared with 21 per cent in the last survey.

First-quarter exploration and production earnings also declined in the quarter, to \$856 million from \$923 million a year ago, due to lower natural gas production and higher taxes.

The CBI said it expected employment in manufacturing industry to fall over the next four months after showing increases in the previous seven surveys.

## Exxon's profits fall

NEW YORK (R) — Exxon Corp., the largest U.S. oil company, has said first-quarter profits fell nearly 13 per cent due to lower refining and marketing margins, and its Alaskan oil spill will cost an initial \$30 million.

The company said it earned \$1.27 billion, or 99 cents per share in the quarter, down from \$1.455 billion, or \$1.06 per share, in the same period last year. Sales increased to \$22.2 billion from \$22.0 billion.

Exxon said the 1989 earnings included an initial estimate of \$30 million for salvaging and repairing the tanker Exxon Valdez as well as the partial loss of cargo.

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Exxon said the 1989 earnings included an initial estimate of \$30 million for salvaging and repairing the tanker Exxon Valdez as well as the partial loss of cargo.

It said it could not "reasonably estimate the net expense to be borne by Exxon Shipping Co. . . to cover the cleanup, damage claims and liabilities resulting from the spill." The company has previously said it had \$400 million in insurance to cover the costs of the spill.

"Steadily improving crude prices aided earnings from exploration and production operations in this year's first quarter, and chemical earnings continued strong," said Exxon Chairman Lawrence Rawl.

However, he said "prices for petrol and other products did not rise as quickly as crude oil prices, which rose about 15 per cent to around \$20 a barrel over the

quarter, squeezing profit margins in the refining business.

Worldwide refining and marketing earnings in the first quarter fell to \$147 million from \$141 million a year ago, down a large \$416 million from 1988's fourth quarter, including a \$218 million decline in the United States.

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# Sports

JORDAN TIMES, MONDAY MAY 1, 1989

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Torrontegui wins Spanish Grand Prix

**RECORDS** JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, Spain (AP) — Herri Torrontegui of Spain, riding a Krauser, won the 80cc class of the Spanish Motorcycling Grand Prix, the first event counting for the world championship Sunday. Torrontegui covered the 18 laps around the 4,186-metre circuit near here in a time of 37:12.51. The distance was a total of 75.348 kilometres. Stefan Dorflinger of Switzerland, on a Krauser, followed him and was 2.85 seconds behind, followed by Peter Oettl of West Germany, also on a Krauser. 35.92 second behind. Torrontegui leads the world championship with 20 points, followed by Dorflinger 17 and Oettl 15. The 125cc, 250cc and 500cc races were scheduled later Sunday. A crowd estimated by organisers at 200,000 watched the events in sunny weather.

### Norman wins Nagoya invitational

**RECORDS** TOKYO (R) — Australia's Greg Norman scored his first victory on the Japan PGA tour Sunday when he won the \$755,000 Nagoya Invitational Golf tournament with a final two-under-par round of 68. Norman, second in the world rankings, finished with a four-round total of 272, eight under par. He birdied the first two holes for a 33 on the front nine and after a bogey on 14 made his third birdie at the 15th hole of the 6,473-yard par-70 Nagoya Golf Club course in central Japan. "There were a lot of good players and this golf course is very difficult, so to win here is very satisfying," Norman said. Norman earned the first prize money of \$136,000.

### Two women climb Pumori

**RECORDS** KATMANDU (AP) — Two more U.S. women have conquered the 7,161-metre mount Pumori, scaled earlier by three other members of their team, Nepal's ministry of tourism said Sunday. The expedition leader, Sharon F. Kearney, a 37-year-old school teacher from Lander, Wyoming, reached the summit last Friday, accompanied by Diane Marie Tallaferro, 28, also of Lander, the ministry said. Last Tuesday, two other women from Lander — Carol Snetsinger, 27, and Lucyelle J. Smith, 37 — and Kathleen Phibbs, 31, of Seattle, Washington, reached the summit. The team of eight women and one man was reported descending to the base camp, and was scheduled to leave Wednesday for Katmandu en route home.

### Brace wins Paris marathon

**RECORDS** PARIS (R) — Steve Brace of Britain won the Paris marathon Sunday in a time of two hours 13 minutes and three seconds. Paul Klimes of Czechoslovakia was second and Belgium's Peter Daemans finished third in the race, in cool but sunny weather. Brace was short of his personal best of 2:11.50 and well off the record pace set by Frenchman Jacky Boxberger, who covered the Paris course in 1983 in a time of 2:10.49.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### PICK YOUR DEMISE

Both vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ 8 7 4  
♥ Q 1  
♦ A K Q  
♦ K Q 6 4  
**WEST**  
♦ 9 6 2  
♥ K 8 5  
♦ 8 5 4 2  
♦ A 8 3  
**EAST**  
♦ 5  
♥ J 6 4 3  
♦ J 10 7 6  
♦ 10 9 5 2  
**SOUTH**  
♦ A K Q J 10  
♥ A 10 9 2  
♦ 9 3  
♦ J 7

The bidding:  
North East South West

1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♦ Pass 4 ♥ Pass  
4 ♣ Pass 5 ♦ Pass  
5 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♠

There's a saying in the Old Country: "If you drink the water you die, and if you don't drink the water you die." Here's a hand that bears out the wisdom of that adage.

North had his bidding busters on. First, he cue-bid in support of spades on a hand that might not even be worth its full 16 count, then he raised South's invitational bid to six. Fortunately, South had the

skill to take advantage of a lucky distribution. Declarer won the opening lead in hand and drew two more rounds of trumps as East discarded two diamonds. Next came a low club, and West had to swallow a poisoned pill. If he rose with the ace of clubs, declarer would have three high cards in dummy on which to discard his losing hearts—two clubs and a diamond. So West followed low, but that turned out to be no better.

Dummy's queen of clubs won, and declarer cashed out the diamonds, shuffling the jack of clubs from hand. Next, he ran the queen of hearts to West's king, and that defender was faced with a pill even more noxious.

If West returned a club, he would set up the king of clubs as a trick with a heart ruff in the catty. If, instead, he selected a heart, he would be leading into declarer's A 10 tenace.

His actual choice of a diamond was equally futile. Declarer ruffed in dummy and discarded a heart from hand. A successful finesse of the ten of hearts produced the 12th trick for a most fortuitous result.

(P.S. We know South should have used Stayman.)



## JUMBLE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words:

**RALNS**

**MALLA**

**ROUGAC**

**INGROI**

Now strange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: RURAL YOUNG SUCKLE GIBLET

Answer: Their dog's favorite breakfast—*"BARKIN' & EGGS"*

## Request for World Cup date change denied

**RECORDS** VALENCIA (R) — A request by Spaniard Seve Ballesteros that the dates for the World Cup in Spain in November be changed to enable him to play was turned down by the International Golf Association (IGA) Sunday.

Ken Schofield, a board member of the IGA and executive director of the PGA European tour, said World Cup Executive Director Burch Riber had written to Ballesteros explaining that a change from the set dates of November 16-19 was not possible.

Ballesteros, the world's number one ranked golfer, is committed to play in Japan at the time of the World Cup, set for Las Brisas, in Marbella, Spain.

Schofield said: "International schedules are very crowded. Arrangements have been made with the 32 competing countries, with international television and

sponsors and it is not practical to make changes as we enter the month of May."

The IGA completely understands Seve's standing in the game and the circumstances that make it very difficult if not impossible for him to play in Spain.

He pointed out that Spain had won four of the last 11 World Cups, the same as the United States, with Ballesteros on the winning two-man teams twice.

"Spain will be a very strong team again, particularly in Spain — this is a competition about nations and we must not lose sight of that," Schofield said.

Emma Villacres, President of the Spanish Golf Federation said she would appeal to Ballesteros to see if there was any way he could free himself from his commitments to play in the cup.

### FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAY 1, 1989

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:**  
Frustations mount when things do not go as planned. Ironically, adjustments are made and matters turn out better than originally planned, but in an unorthodox and humorous manner.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) The emotional climate is stirred through romantic and pleasurable encounters. Playing the field is a fantastic outlet.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Put business plans on hold for the day. Today new adventures can take on a peculiar turn of events. Listen to new ideas.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21)

Postpone your program for a major change in lifestyle until you have an airtight plan. There is a danger of getting carried away.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) Today your emotional temperament makes you fun to be with. Ideas come quickly but fail to gel. Don't give up.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A friend lends you insight on how to save time and money. When you treat life as another of your pastimes, others do not take you seriously.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Your self-confidence is firm enough to tackle difficult projects. Plan today, then start tomorrow. Try some fresh thinking.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't

put all the financial eggs in one basket. Hold some money in a cash reserve for a rainy day. Your expectations are blown out of proportion.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Aspects today can bring out the loving and sharing side of your nature. Some action on your part will say more than words can.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You feel ready for socializing and forming emotional unions. Hesitation exists over getting involved.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)

Your mind is working well, but your body may refuse to go into high gear. Position yourself to take advantage of opportunities.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)

Social mixing and mingling brings you in contact with someone with important ideas. You are magnetic, with playful comrades.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)

Restless energy can have you thinking out loud. Your honesty is admirable, but others can misinterpret your intentions.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY**

He or she will be warmhearted, charming and versatile. Your child will be delightfully independent, but will always return to his or her beginnings for sentimental and romantic reasons. Your child prefers an artistic life where he or she can establish some talents.

**PIRATES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Make a virtue out of a Hail Mary today, when people push matters to extremes. Avoid meddling by keeping your opinions core cool.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Begin projects that involve creative efforts, crafts and inborn talents.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21)

Today your emotional temperament makes you fun to be with. Ideas come quickly but fail to gel. Don't give up.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Make a virtue out of a Hail Mary today, when people push matters to extremes. Avoid meddling by keeping your opinions core cool.

**PIRATES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Begin projects that involve creative efforts, crafts and inborn talents.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21)

A proposition sounds too good to turn down. Get the facts, analyze situations and be objective. Focus on communication.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)

A debate over who is right and who is wrong can turn to a fury. Focus on consolation and sympathy, and you will be a winner.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)

You reach a critical point in a relationship that is in retreat. Direct your energies into an area where the odds for success are in your favor.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

The first part of the day is shaky. Rate that about five on the emotional scale.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

The evening moves into beautiful and sensual after shocks. Restless energy can have you thinking out loud. Your honesty is admirable, but others can misinterpret your intentions.

**PIRATES** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)

Expect an increase in romantic possibilities.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY**

He or she will be exciting, enthusiastic, humorous and a lover of the arts. Expect your child to possess a stubborn streak, along with a tenacious attitude to hold whatever is considered important. Teach your progeny to accept change.

### FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1989

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Erratic moods and impulsive behaviors are a signal that something new and different is happening. Positive results and an acceptable outcome will appear before evening is over.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make a virtue out of a Hail Mary today, when people push matters to extremes. Avoid meddling by keeping your opinions core cool.

**PIRATES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Begin projects that involve creative efforts, crafts and inborn talents.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21)

A proposition sounds too good to turn down. Get the facts, analyze situations and be objective. Focus on communication.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)

A debate over who is right and who is wrong can turn to a fury. Focus on consolation and sympathy, and you will be a winner.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)

You reach a critical point in a relationship that is in retreat. Direct your energies into an area where the odds for success are in your favor.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

The first part of the day is shaky. Rate that about five on the emotional scale.

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## Chang beats Lendl in Atlanta.

ATLANTA (AP) — Michael Chang, the 17-year-old California, outfought and outran the world's top-ranked tennis star, Ivan Lendl, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1 Saturday night to advance to the championship match in the at-and-t challenge exhibition tennis tournament.

Chang was to meet Andre Agassi in the final Sunday.

Agassi advanced Saturday with a 6-2, 6-2 semifinal victory over Yannick Noah.

"I felt very relaxed out there with nothing to lose," Chang said after the 2 hour, 6 minute match.

Lendl was good on only 39 percent of his first serves and was frustrated by 59 unforced errors.



A Bangladeshi woman cries over the body of her mother, who was killed in Wednesday's tornado which lashed central Bangladesh.

## Bangladesh storm claims more lives

DHAKA (AP) — Rescue workers recovered 60 bodies from the debris of houses ruined in a tornado which swept through central Bangladesh four days ago, leaving hundreds of people dead and thousands more seriously injured, news reports and officials said Sunday.

The New Nation, an English-language newspaper, said the bodies were found Saturday in the town of Daultapur, 48 kilometres northwest of Dhaka.

The newspaper said also that at least 26 people died Saturday of injuries sustained in the calamity, raising the death toll to 78.

At least 400 people listed as missing were feared dead, the newspaper said.

At least 12,000 people were reported injured after the tornado swept through the district of Manikganj, some 40 kilometres northwest of the capital, Wednesday. It ravaged an area of 115 square kilometres sending people, houses, trees and electric poles flying.

An official at the Manikganj tornado control room said rescue workers were trying to remove the debris of a grain storage centre which had collapsed in the village of Saturia, the worst affected by the tornado.

Several people were taking shelter in the building at the time of the tornado, said the official.

The official said the disaster had left at least 130,000 people homeless and added that most of

them were living in the open, braving sharp showers that hit the area twice Saturday.

He said 325 tents had been erected to house the homeless and 315 wells bored for drinking water, which was in short supply.

Food and medicines were being rushed to the area but rescue teams were yet to reach remote villages hit by the tornado, he said.

The tornado, accompanied by hailstones and showers, came hours after President Hussain Mohammad Ershad led nationwide prayers for rains to ease a two-month-long drought.

In Dhaka alone, more than 75,000 people joined Ershad in a service at the national prayer ground.

In Saturia, 25,000 people congregated hours before the storm to pray for rain, residents and local authorities said.

The drought threatened to destroy half the 5.6-million-ton spring crop in the ground, Agriculture Ministry officials said. Agriculture is the main occupation of most of the nation's 110 million people.

Bangladesh, with an annual per-capita income of \$160, which makes it one of the world's poorest countries, alternates between flood and drought.

Summer floods last year left four-fifths of the country under water, killing at least 1,400 people. In November, cyclones claimed 1,100.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### Many Britons disenchanted with Thatcher

LONDON (AP) — Two public opinion polls published Sunday reveal growing public disenchantment with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as she approaches 10 years in power. In a Harris poll commissioned by the Observer newspaper, 40 per cent of the respondents said they would like Thatcher to retire immediately, eight per cent said she should go within a year and 10 per cent want her to step down before the next election. But 30 per cent of those polled said they think it would be five to 10 years before Thatcher retires and 28 per cent predicted she would die in office. Two-thirds of the 1,040 people questioned in the April 19-20 poll believe Thatcher has "gone too far with her policies. A Gallup poll taken for the Sunday Telegraph, a pro-Thatcher weekly newspaper, said three-quarters of those polled believe Thatcher has brought about a decline in public services, such as roads, schools and public hospitals. In addition, 54 per cent of those surveyed thought the phrase "Thatcher's Britain" derogatory connotations.

### Sergio Leone dies of heart attack

ROME (R) — Italian film director Sergio Leone died in Rome early Sunday after suffering a heart attack, his family said. Leone, 60, was best known for his international successful spaghetti westerns, such as "The Good, the Bad and the Ugly," and "Once Upon A Time in the West."

### Aquino guards killed in attack

MANILA (AP) — Suspected communist hitmen gunned down two members of Philippine President Corazon Aquino's security group in Manila Sunday, police said. Police said six men approached Troy Lampreya and Clemente Requien after they had boarded their jeep and shot them in the head before dragging them out of the vehicle. The attackers shot the soldiers again as they lay on the ground, police added. Rodolfo Janer, a police investigator, said the gunmen warned onlookers not to interfere and said they were members of the New People's Army (NPA). Janer said the attackers took an M-16 rifle from the slain soldiers and fled aboard a commandeered jeep. Another presidential guard, Clemente Rupanot, escaped the attack, he said.

### Tornado hits Indian missile launch site

NEW DELHI (AP) — A tornado swept through areas around a missile launch site in eastern India, leaving at least 10 people dead and more than 100 injured, the United News of India (UNI) reported Sunday. The news agency said Friday's tornado also blew away about 50,000 huts in the district of Balasore in Orissa state. The storm however has not affected preparations for the launch of India's first ballistic missile. The Press Trust of India reported Sunday that the missile will be launched from the Chandipur launch site in Balasore district, about 1200 kilometres southeast of New Delhi. An attempt to fire the missile April 20 was cancelled because of a last-minute hitch in its ignition system.

## Moscow rules out formal ties with Pretoria

CAPE TOWN (R) — Vyacheslav Ustinov, the first official Soviet visitor to South Africa for 33 years, received a top-level reception during a four-day stay ending Sunday but ruled out moves to set up diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

He said in an interview with Reuters he was in South Africa only to observe talks with Cuba and Angola on Namibian independence, but he left the door open for further contacts between Moscow and Pretoria.

"The most important thing is to put the plan for Namibian independence into full operation... that is the sole purpose of our visit."

"I have no intention and no instructions to discuss bilateral relations with South Africa," he said. "I do not expect that we will soon be talking about diplomatic relations."

The first thing he did in Cape Town during his four-day visit which ended Sunday was to visit the elegant building that housed the last Soviet mission to South Africa in 1956. But he said he was looking and not buying.

Asked whether a Soviet visit to South Africa was possible outside of the context of Namibian independence, he said: "I would rather come here when apartheid is dismantled and a true democratic state has been established."

Though it was Pretoria that cut diplomatic relations with Moscow in February 1956, Ustinov's dismissal of renewed ties was in contrast to the obvious South African effort to make him welcome and comfortable.

Demonstrating students have demanded "dialogue" with the government, preferably with Premier Li Peng. But students who joined the protest march which

paralysed the Chinese capital Thursday were unimpressed by the talks.

"This was a dialogue between the government and its own people, who do not represent us," one Peking University protest organiser said.

"The idea is to confuse ordinary students about what is going on and weaken our unity. The only aim of the government is to prevent another big march without making any concessions," he added.

The protesters demand punishment for police who beat demonstrating students, press freedom

and democratic reforms.

Activists at the university announced that elections earlier scheduled for Sunday had been cancelled, saying the time was not ripe. Several students said rifts among the members of an un-elected "preparatory committee" lay behind the decision.

The elections were to have been for leaders of a new autonomous student union to replace the existing, government-sponsored one.

At the Peking Teaching University, college officials Sunday regained control of the campus broadcasting office, which had been in the hands of protesters for nearly a week, students said.

Activists say further demonstrations are likely on or around May 4. The anniversary of the "May 4 Movement," which took patriotism, science and democracy as its slogans, will also be

officially celebrated as a key date in revolutionary history.

### 44 held in Xian

Police have arrested 44 people for looting and rioting in the central Chinese city of Xian eight days ago, People's Daily said Sunday.

The newspaper said other rioters would be treated leniently if they turned themselves in before Monday.

Angry, stone-throwing crowds attacked government buildings and set fire to cars and buses April 22 after a gathering to mourn late Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang turned violent.

The official media says 130 policemen were injured. Doctors at one hospital said more than 20 civilians were taken there for treatment of injuries.

## COLUMN

### Eastwood faces legal barrel

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Actor Clint Eastwood is being sued for financial support by actress-director Sondra Locke, who said he persuaded her to undergo two abortions and a tubal ligation during their 10-year affair. The superior court lawsuit alleges that in return for acting virtually as Eastwood's wife, the actor promised to support Locke, 41, for life. It also claimed Eastwood, 58, bought two homes for his co-star in such films as "The Gauntlet" and "The Outlaw Josey Wales," but kicked her and a pet parrot out of one April 10. The couple broke up in December. According to the lawsuit, Eastwood arranged for Locke to have two abortions and asked her to have a tubal ligation. Eastwood has a son and daughter from a previous marriage. The lawsuit seeks unspecified damages and an equal division of property acquired during the relationship. It also asks that Locke be given title to both houses.

### From nuptial bed to 13 years in jail

TUSCON, Arizona (AP) — The groom left in handcuffs and the bride left in tears after a judge presided over their wedding and then sentenced the man to 13 years in prison on a cocaine conviction. Alex J. Pedrin's eight-year-old daughter and four-year-old son from a previous marriage sat impassively next to their grandmother as their handcuffed father was led away after being sentenced by Judge Namee Warner. However, Pedrin's new wife, 28-year-old Belinda Hoefer, who is expecting his child in September, began crying softly when the sentence was announced and left the courtroom in tears. Under state law, Pedrin, 31, must serve the full term because a plea bargain with prosecutors required him to admit to a previous conviction for burglary. Pedrin's first wife was stabbed to death in February 1987. A friend of the couple was convicted of murder and sentenced to death for the killing.

### Expensive quest for a bride

GENEVA (AP) — A small slot in the personals section was not enough for Jean-Claude, a love-lorn businessman who took a full page in a Geneva newspaper to seek out his dream woman — to the tune of \$3,744. "I am looking for a very special woman who would like to share adventures and a taste of the high life with me on an occasional basis," said the advertisement in the La Suisse daily by Jean-Claude, who identified himself only by his first name. A spokesman for the newspaper said it was the most expensive personal advertisement it had ever printed. The 39-year-old Geneva businessman, who said he was recovering from a broken relationship, told the AP the advertisement was no joke.

### Wives may sue husbands for rape

MANILA (AP) — A bill filed by the vice president of the Philippines senate would open the way for wives to charge their husbands with rape. Wives can refuse to have sex with their husbands if they have AIDS or any venereal disease, have been convicted of bigamy, have abandoned them for over a year or when special circumstances exist, according to the bill filed Friday by Senate Vice-President Teofisto Guingona. "Women had been in the short end of most deals vis-a-vis the menfolk. And even our present penal laws reflect these advantages stacked in favour of husbands," Guingona said in his proposed law. "The aim of this bill is to protect wives from all types of physical violation, even from their own husbands."

### Global weather

#### (major world cities)

	MON.	TUE.	WED.
AMSTERDAM	02 35 16 61	Clear	
ATHENS	12 54 22 78	Clear	
Bahrain	23 73 30	Clear	
BANGKOK	28 82 35	Clear	
Buenos Aires	04 39 16 52	Cloudy	
CAIRO	32 80 18	Cloudy	
COPENHAGEN	05 47 20	Cloudy	
FRANKFURT	03 37 11	Cloudy	
GENEVA	02 35 13	Cloudy	
HONG KONG	23 73 29	Clear	
ISRAEL	12 54 22 78	Cloudy	
LONDON	08 45		
LOS ANGELES	03 25	Cloudy	
MADRID	02 36 19 65	Cloudy	
MELBOURNE	26 79 42 100	Cloudy	
Miami	01 34 14	Cloudy	
MONTREAL	01 34 14	Cloudy	
MOSCOW	04 48 23 73	Clear	
NEW DELHI	21 70 37 99	Cloudy	
NEW YORK	05 47 15 59	Cloudy	
ROME	07 60 29 84	Cloudy	
VIENNA	03 37 05	Cloudy	



Jubilant pro-democracy cheering as they surround and blockade a truck carrying army troops during last week's demonstrations in Peking.

## Peking activists defiant

PEKING (R) — Peking pro-democracy activists Sunday dismissed government talks with official student representatives as a ploy to divide the protest movement, but cancelled elections for a new student union.

Campuses were calm after two weeks of anti-government unrest, in an apparent lull before expected demonstrations May 4, the 70th anniversary of an early radical student movement.

Authorities broadcast through campus public address systems tape recordings of a meeting Saturday between government officials and 45 students mostly drawn from official student unions.

The idea is to confuse ordinary students about what is going on and weaken our unity. The only aim of the government is to prevent another big march without making any concessions," he added.

The protesters demand punishment for police who beat demonstrating students, press freedom

and democratic reforms.

Activists at the university announced that elections earlier scheduled for Sunday had been cancelled, saying the time was not ripe.

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Angry, stone-throwing crowds attacked government buildings and set fire to cars and buses April 22 after a gathering to mourn late Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang turned violent.

The official media says 130 policemen were injured. Doctors at one hospital said more than 20 civilians were taken there for treatment of injuries.

The chemical, an irritating white crystal, can be used in solution as a tear gas and is also called phenyl chloride.

The Soviet Union told an international conference on chemical weapons in Paris in

January it would start unilaterally destroying its chemical weapons stocks this year.

Moscow, which says it has 50,000 tonnes of such weapons, is urging a global ban on them at a Geneva conference on disarmament.

Zarya Vostoka said chloroacophenone was only one of the chemical substances used by soldiers to disperse the crowd of 10,000 people, who for four nights had been singing Georgian songs and waving national flags.

The chemical was fired into the Georgian State Theatrical Institute where some protesters tried to hide, the newspaper said.

It said the Health Ministry's

laboratory determined the kind of gas used by analysing remains of food that had been found inside the institute.

The same issue of the newspaper said that Wednesday 70 children from the neighbourhood where the demonstration took place were taken to hospital in Tbilisi with symptoms suggesting they had inhaled a poisonous gas.

The Soviet military newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said there had been more than 30 physical attacks on soldiers in Tbilisi since the incident.